THE UNION.

' CITY OF WASHINGTON

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 14, 1845.

We again recommend the Nos. of "C.," on an affairs, to the attention of our re

OREGON QUESTION.

rtake to say, in the most pos that the "New York Express," in the following art

the democrats and their presses. Why suspect them of indifference to Oregon or disloyalty to their

the Charleston Mercury as its authority, in part, for ished journal in higher respect than ourselves we regret some of the language which it em ve that it does not express the spirit of the South prepared to support the country in its just We say again, with the Charleston Mercuand honor of the negotiation to Mr We presume that the pegotiation should hope; but we wish for n le peace. We say further, ir the Mercury, and the con clusions which the New York Express is pleased to draw from them, we have no idea that, in declining

or whether the United States would hands then our own. And yet we may has referred to in the article, which we quoted a fer days ago in "The Union."

RELIGIOUS EXCESS.

etween the North and the South, upon the They are like so many ion of slavery. Union; but still, we make it a rule "never to despair of the republic." Let the Presbyterian, the Baptist, and the Methodist churches, divide from each other ever so much, we trust there is good sense and public spirit enough left in the great body of our countrymen to respect and keep holy the ark of the covenant. We shall notice these transactions more in detail than we have space in this evening's paper to do; meanwhile, we publish the following scraps, (from this morning's Baltimore Patriot,) to show the present condition of affairs in the "Baptist southern contention" at Augusta, in Georgia, and of the "Methodist Episcopal convention" at Louisville, Kentucky:

"Bartist Southern Convention is to consider the position in which the southern members of the Baptist church have been placed by recent decisions of the Triential Convention and General Board, that if 'any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slaves, and should it sist on retaining them as his property, we could not appoint him."

By THE STORE SHIP LEXINGTON.

The United States store ship Lexington, Lieutentant Commandant F. B. Ellison, arrived at Charles ton. South Carolina, on Saturday last, from Port Mahon, having on board the remains of the late Captain Enward Reviews Revie

the wards those of the South, and to encourage h government in its extravagant demands the period of our own divisions. The Baltimore on of May last pledged the democracy of a Union for Oregon as well as for Texas. Spectus pledged us to both. The South is to make good its pledges, and to vindicate of the Union in regard to Oregon, as freely have done for Texas. We know them d we know their patriotic spirit—their love whole country—their devotion to all her in interests. The whigs of the North have a, or rather deserted the whole country in to Texas. We mean to show by our const, if they desert Texas, we will not desert a first the western population as any officient, but the Mississippi:

"Are we going to have war or not" (with Micor) Col. Folk and Mr. Buchanan will know to make things. If it would please God to to off thirty years of Old Hickory's life, he would good for 200,000 veteran soldiers. His vous shrill though it be, even at his advanced age, in his feeble health, would rouse the land ten thousand trumpets. But is it probable we are to have war? If I thought so, I we need to have war? If I thought so, I we are to have war? If I though so, I we are to have war? If I thought so, I we are to have war?

volunteers enough, from the valley of the Miss uld stand by the administration in pi alone, to overrun Mexico and subdue California. uestionable" course, as boldly as There would scarcely be wanting a single regular

> The last "New York Herald," under the head o Highly important from Washington," professe large discretion, to treat with that gov on the Oregon Territory and a commercial treaty of the basis of reciprocity and equal duties. We are assured, also, that Mr. Calhoun will certainly accept such a mission, although he refused the ordinary

> s any foundation for this statement. The only fact would advise our distant readers to receive the ors from this city with some caution. But with a certain air of authority. We may contra diction. But if we do not contradict all the rumors that we see in the papers, it is not to be taken

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN A. BIDLACK, Charge d'Affaires to the

INAVY DEPARTMENT .- ORDERS, &c The resignation of Lt. Wm. A. Jones, of the Navy, accepted.

Navy, accepted.

May 13.

Passed Midshipman George W. Doty, pred to a lieutenancy, vice Wm. A. Jones, resi
Lieut. J. Withers Read, furlough extend

Description of the work of the store of the store ship Southampton as Acting Master.

First Assistant Engineer Hiram Sanford, har returned from Gibraltar, where he had been on ty connected with the wreck of the steamer Misri, has leave of absence for three months.

BY THE STORE SHIP LEXINGTON

contentions at Augusts, integrals, and of the "Methodist Episcopal convention" at Louisville, Kentuckies and the state of the convention of delegates from the Baptist churches in the southern Batists is now in session in Augusts, Ga. The object of the convention in the consideration is to consider the position in which the southern members of the Baptist church have been placed by record decisions of the Triem hale Convention and General Board, that if 'any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slave, and should it sist on retaining them as his property, we could not appoint thim.

"On the second day (Priday last) of the meeting of the Augusta convention, a report was presented from a committee, in which they set forth that the decision of the general board quoted above was an insolinary on a sometime of the convention and a departure from the previous course in such cases. This report was unanimously adopted as was also the following, after debate:

"Resorder ananimosals, That for the peace and harmony, and in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good and the maintenance of the scriptural principles on which the general missionary contributed to the late of the responsition of the gassel.

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The resolution of Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Virginia, presented and laid upon the table the day before, in calling the second of the

The "London Times" of the 16th ult. quo of the stock of sixty-eight railway

British Parliament last winter, to embrace a general summary of the slave trade from 1815 to 1843, was ry, 200 in Danish territory, and 1,860 in M

territory, and 5,627 on Spanish territory. There were 18,042 embarked in Africa to be carried into

inces during that period."

The consul at Bahia writes, July 30, 1843, "t and the facilities which this extensive coast offers are impenetrably veiled by the artful combination of hose who, either directly or indirectly, are interest ed in the slave trade."

say: "fifty slave vessels have arrived in this port duwere sufficient arrivals to force the belief that 15,000 any other part of the statistics of the population ing, that the average number of Africans brought iere (to Havana) is about 18,000 per annum, and about 7,000 more into other parts of the island, me

The Marquis of Dounshire died (aged 58) of ap oplexy, lately, near Dublin, Ireland. He was

At the usual weekly meeting of the reper tion, which took place in Dublin on the 14th ult. Mr. O'Connell spoke at length relative to the all-ab sorbing Maynooth grant. Of course, his position

And the state of the property of the religion of the international control of the the bill derogatory to civil or religious freedom

vening, at oore, esq., that the people of England had declared war on the Irish people by their conduct in relation to the May-

heir Parliament, with a disgrace which they could

PROGRESS OF THE PREE TRADE PRINCIPLES IN PAI reat cause of free trade in Parliament, says:

"Here we have, within a period of little han three weeks, no fewer than seven deba ommercial, fiscal, or industrial questions; in

We have already remarked that causes of com-States and Mexico were coeval with the declarati of independence by the latter power. A brief re able introduction to the more detailed and specific narrative into which we shall be led.

parte to impose a member of his own family upon the Spanish throne, and to subjugate that ancient and haughty nation to the imperial sway, the me liberal aid was afforded by the American provinc to the mother country. It has been estimated Mexico alone contributed, within the brief period of aid in carrying on this conflict. On the restoration of peace, however, the friends of liberty found cause rance and venality of the petty authorities, render it to lament the severe disappointment they were mpossible to obtain a correct statement as to the doomed to experience. All the glorious hopes in sumber of slaves imported." The English consul which they had indulged were defeated; all the at Pernambuco wrote, on the 27th July, 1839, that promises which, in the period of danger and of trial throughout the American colonies. They were re mitted to the tender mercies of their old ruler pristine vigor. The different provinces, hopele with the parent country, declared their indepen ence, and asserted the right of self-govern among others, the various contiguous province of which Mexico was the chief, combined in the effort to throw off the galling yoke.

rinciples upon which the contest was to be waged, rilized word. The close proximity of Mexico

distinction and wall of separation were broken down and obstructed. The people of the United States

SKETCHES FROM THE LONDON TIMES AND OTHER nooth grant, and he had learned a leason within the last Bigoted, and ruled by an ignorant yet crafty priestause, and getic and enterprising strangers who had mingled hey could among them. The characters of their rulers were of O'Connell little calculated to inspire respect; and without any well-established principles of morality, wholly destitute of loyalty to law, disorder and anarchy during the stab of the s

> close their eyes and ears to all the complaints of strong consolidated governm They opened a new career of cruelty and injustice. Beginning with a few and remote instances of ag-gression and outrage, impunity in crime only en-

wakening sympathy or meeting with punishment. The government of the United States meanwhile istened to the recital of the outrages which from they were mildly called, mple reparation for wrongs, the existence of which uld no longer be denied.

This course of policy, and the which it led, will be more fully developed in our ucceeding number.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1845.
Stock operations yesterday were decidedly better han they have been for a long time. There was

But, whatever the cause, the effect is as I have described it to be.

Professor Jno. Frost, of this city, the author of the "Naval Biography," "Pictorial United States," and other popular books, has commenced the publication of a new work, called "Frost's Pictorial History of the World," of which the three first numbers have appeared. The first numbers of this work have already made a capital impression upon the public mind. The style is pleasing and fresh; and the accuracy of the statements of the author is such as might be expected from an experienced writer like Professor Frost. The embellishments are

[From another correspondent]

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1845.

Our new naval officer (Col. Welsh) took the oal of office on Saturday, and Dr. Lehman entered u on his duties as postmaster this morning. I leat that Mr. Horn will supersede Judge Blythe, as co lector, on or about the 15th instant. It is in the